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L2: Entry 2 of 6 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6096499
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096499 A

TITLE: Mammalian DNA primase screen and activity modulating agents

DATE-ISSUED: August 1, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kozlowski; Michael	Palo Alto	CA	N/A	N/A
Aimi; Junko	San Carlos	CA	N/A	N/A

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Geron Corporation	Menlo Park	CA	N/A	N/A	02

APPL-NO: 8/ 828192
DATE FILED: March 21, 1997

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/624,343 by Kozlowski, filed Mar. 22, 1996 (now abandoned), which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

INT-CL: [7] C12Q 1/68
US-CL-ISSUED: 435/6; 435/15, 435/18, 435/29, 435/32, 435/69.1, 435/91.1, 514/2, 514/44
US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/15, 435/18, 435/29, 435/32, 435/69.1, 435/91.1, 514/2, 514/44
FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 435/6, 435/8, 435/10, 435/15, 435/18, 435/29, 435/32, 435/69.1, 435/91.1, 436/501, 514/2, 514/44, 536/23.1, 536/24.1, 536/24.3-33, 935/77, 935/78

REF-CITED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5360714	November 1994	Seeger	435/5
☐	5677152	October 1997	Birch et al.	435/91.2

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
WO90/00624	January 1990	WOX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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L2: Entry 2 of 6 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096499 A
TITLE: Mammalian DNA primase screen and activity modulating agents

BSPR:
In a variation, labeled nucleotides bear distinct labels to distinguish template versus non-template directed polymerization in a DNA primase reaction or coupled DNA primase/DNA polymerase reaction. A first labeled nucleotide species having a first label is incorporated in polynucleotides produced from template-directed polynucleotide synthesis, such as DNA primase-catalyzed oligoribonucleotide primer synthesis or DNA primase/DNA polymerase-catalyzed elongation of a oligoribonucleotide primer by template-directed polymerization. A second labeled nucleotide species having a second label which can be distinguished or discriminated (i.e., is separately detectable) from the first label of the first nucleotide species is incorporated substantially only in polynucleotides produced by untemplated polymerization. In this variation, a "nucleotide deficient template" serves as a primase template, and is a homopolymer or a heteropolymer polynucleotide composed of residues of two or three deoxyribonucleotide species (i.e., the template lacks at least one dNTP species) wherein at least one of said deoxyribonucleotide residues is a complement nucleotide of the first labeled nucleotide, and wherein none of said deoxyribonucleotide residues is a complement nucleotide of said second labeled nucleotide, whereby template-directed polynucleotide synthesis by DNA primase or DNA primase/DNA polymerase yields a product polynucleotide comprising an incorporated (i.e., polymerized) residue of said first labeled nucleotide species and substantially lacking incorporated residues of said second labeled nucleotide species (except for minor misincorporation errors inherent in polynucleotide polymerases). The second labeled polynucleotide species is complementary to a dNTP species which is not present in the nucleotide-deficient template, and therefore polynucleotide products of the reaction having incorporated second labeled nucleotide residues substantially represent reaction products generated by untemplated polymerization. The method employs a DNA primase and/or DNA primase/DNA polymerase reaction comprising: (1) a nucleotide-deficient template and substantially lacking other template species; (2) a first labeled nucleotide species and a second labeled nucleotide species, and optionally unlabeled nucleotide species such that the reaction contains nucleotide species (either labeled and unlabeled)

DEPR:
In vitro amplification techniques are suitable for amplifying RNA or DNA sequences for use as molecular probes, RNA endonucleases (i.e., where the RNA is a ribozyme) or generating nucleic acids for subsequent subcloning. Examples of techniques sufficient to direct persons of skill through such in vitro amplification methods, including the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) the ligase chain reaction (LCR), Q.beta.-replicase amplification and other RNA polymerase mediated techniques (e.g., NASBA) are found in Berger, Sambrook, and Ausubel, as well as Mullis et al., (1987) U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,202; PCR Protocols A Guide to Methods and Applications (Innis et al. eds) Academic Press Inc. San Diego, Calif. (1990) (Innis); Arnheim & Levinson (Oct. 1, 1990) C&EN 36-47; The Journal Of NIH Research (1991) 3, 81-94; (Kwoh et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 1173; Guatelli et al. (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 1874; Lomell et al. (1989) J. Clin. Chem 35, 1826; Landegren et al., (1988) Science 241, 1077-1080; Van Brunt (1990) Biotechnology 8, 291-294; Wu and Wallace, (1989) Gene 4, 560; Barringer et al. (1990) Gene 89, 117, and Sooknanan and Malek (1995) Biotechnology 13: 563-564.

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ART-UNIT: 165
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Marschel; Ardin H.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Earp; David J.

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides DNA primase assays suitable for identifying DNA primase modulating agents, methods of modulating DNA primase activity and compositions which modulate DNA primase.

12 Claims, 1 Drawing figures